

EXHIBIT C

THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. ZILLY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

Case No.: 19-cv-00805-TSZ

tinyBuild LLC,

Plaintiff/Counterclaim Defendant,

v.

Nival International Limited

Defendant/Counterclaim Plaintiff.

[Title]

ORDER

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted.

Accordingly, ~~NIVAL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED (“NIVAL”)~~the parties petitions the court to enter the following Protective Order.

~~NIVAL proposed a stipulated protective order to Plaintiff’s counsel during a meet and confer telephone conference on September 9, 2019, but the parties could~~

~~not reach an agreement. Participants in the meet and confer conference were Attorneys Valentin Gurvits for NIVAL and Diana Breau for tinyBuild LLC.~~

~~NIVAL affirms that t~~This agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

2. “CONFIDENTIAL” MATERIAL

“Confidential” material shall include the following documents and tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged: ~~personnel lists, source code unrelated to the “Product” as defined in the Development and Publishing Agreement between tinyBuild and Nival (Dkt. 11-1), internal business practices, non-public financial information, customer lists, employee files, internal business information, and proprietary, non-public development methods.~~

3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain through trial or otherwise.

4. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

4.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case

1 only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential
2 material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions
3 described in this agreement. Confidential material must be stored and maintained by
4 a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is
5 limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

6 4.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise
7 ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving
8 party may disclose any confidential material only to:

9 (a) the receiving party’s counsel of record in this action, as well as
10 employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information
11 for this litigation;

12 (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in house counsel) of
13 the receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation;
14 ~~unless the parties agree that a particular document or material produced is for~~
15 ~~Attorney’s Eyes Only and is so designated;~~

16 (c) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for
17 this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
18 Bound” (Exhibit A);

19 (d) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

20 (e) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication
21 of confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or
22 imaging service instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third
23 parties and to immediately return all originals and copies of any confidential
24 material;

25 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
26 reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement
27 to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or

ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this agreement;

(g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

4.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party, in accordance with Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(A), to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is warranted. During the meet and confer process, the designating party must identify the basis for sealing the specific confidential information at issue, and the filing party shall include this basis in its motion to seal, along with any objection to sealing the information at issue. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal. A party who seeks to maintain the confidentiality of its information must satisfy the requirements of Local Civil Rule 5(g)(3)(B), even if it is not the party filing the motion to seal.

Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in the motion to seal being denied, in accordance with the strong presumption of public access to the Court's files.

5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. The designating party must designate for

1 protection only those parts of material, documents, items, or oral or written
 2 communications that qualify, so that other portions of the material, documents,
 3 items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept
 4 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

5 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations
 6 that are shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper
 7 purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or
 8 to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the
 9 designating party to sanctions.

10 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it
 11 designated for protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must
 12 promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

13 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in
 14 this agreement (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise
 15 stipulated or ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection
 16 under this agreement must be clearly so designated before or when the material is
 17 disclosed or produced.

18 (a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents
 19 and deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or
 20 trial proceedings), the designating party must affix the word "CONFIDENTIAL" ~~or~~
 21 ~~"ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY," as appropriate,~~ to each page that contains
 22 confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies
 23 for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s)
 24 (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

25 (b) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial proceedings: the
 26 parties and any participating non-parties must identify on the record, during the
 27 deposition or other pretrial proceeding, all protected testimony, without prejudice to

1 their right to so designate other testimony after reviewing the transcript. Any party
 2 or non-party may, within fifteen days after receiving the transcript of the deposition
 3 or other pretrial proceeding, designate portions of the transcript, or exhibits thereto,
 4 as confidential. If a party or non-party desires to protect confidential information
 5 at trial, the issue should be addressed during the pre-trial conference.

6 (c) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent
 7 place on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item
 8 is stored the word “CONFIDENTIAL.” ~~or “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY.”~~ If only
 9 a portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the producing
 10 party, to the extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

11 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent
 12 failure to designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive
 13 the designating party’s right to secure protection under this agreement for such
 14 material. Upon timely correction of a designation, the receiving party must make
 15 reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated in accordance with the
 16 provisions of this agreement.

17 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

18 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a
 19 designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a
 20 designating party’s confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable,
 21 substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or
 22 delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality
 23 designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original
 24 designation is disclosed.

25 6.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any
 26 dispute regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion
 27 regarding confidential designations or for a protective order must include a

certification, in the motion or in a declaration or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

7. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER LITIGATION

If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” ~~or~~ “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY,” that party must:

- (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the subpoena or court order;
- (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and
- (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

8. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

1 If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed
 2 confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this
 3 agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating
 4 party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all
 5 unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to
 6 whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and
 7 (d) request that such person or persons execute the “Acknowledgment and
 8 Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

9 9. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE
 10 PROTECTED MATERIAL

11 When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain
 12 inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection,
 13 the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil
 14 Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure
 15 may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production
 16 without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the entry of a non-waiver order
 17 under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

18 10. NON TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

19 Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each
 20 receiving party must return all confidential material to the producing party, including
 21 all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon
 22 appropriate methods of destruction.

23 Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival
 24 copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts,
 25 correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product,
 26 and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential
 27 material.

1 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in
2 effect until a designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders
3 otherwise.

4
5 PROPOSED BY NIVAL INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, THROUGH
6 COUNSEL OF RECORD

7
8 Dated: _____
9 Attorney for Nival

10
11
12 IT IS SO ORDERED

13 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502 (d), the
14 production of any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this
15 proceeding or any other federal or state proceeding, constitute a waiver by the
16 producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the
17 attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or
18 protection recognized by law.

19
20 Dated: _____
21
22 _____
23 The Honorable Thomas S. Zilly
24 United States District Court Judge
25
26
27

Exhibit A

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of
_____ [print or type full address], declare
under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the
Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for
the Western District of Washington on _____ in the case of tinyBuild
LLC v. Nival International Limited, Case No. 19-cv-00805-TSZ. I agree to comply
with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I
understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to
sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will
not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated
Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the
provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District
Court for the Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing the
terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings
occur after termination of this action.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed Name: _____

Signature: _____

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